# Organ or the Church of Jesus Christ of

Latter-day Saints. LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) Corner of South Temple and East Temple Street Sait Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, - . Editor Herace G. Whitney, Business Manager SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

dition, per year,

PASTERN OFFICE. 194-165 Finnes Rollding, New York City, fn charge of B. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office.

the business communications:
THE DESERVE NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 29, 1901.

#### WHICH IS THE SABBATH?

A subscriber writing from Colorado, asks "When and how Sunday was set apart as a day of worship?" Also "which is the true day of worship; which is the Sabbath?" If our correspondent has been for any length of time a reader of the "News" as well as a subscriber, he ought not to lack the infermation which he seeks. We have explained this matter many times.

It is evident from the New Testament, that the first day of the week was set apart in the early Christian Church as a day of worship. On that day Christ arose from the dead. (Mark xvi,1: Luke xxiv,1). We read in Acts,xx, 7, that "Upon the first day of the week. when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them," e'c. (See als) I Cor. xvi, 2), This day was known in the Primitive Church as the "Lord's day." (See Rev. 1, 16). That this day was observed by the Saints as a day of worship and for partaking of the Lord's supper, is generally conceded by persons of different beliefs who have carefully investigated the subject.

"The true day of worship" for the Latter-day Saints is that which has been designated by revelation to the Church. The Lord says: "Thou shalt go to the house of prayer and offer up thy sacraments upon my holy day; for, verily, this is a day appointed unto you to rest from your labors, and to pay thy devotions unto the Most High. Nevertheless, thy vows shall be offered up in righteousness on all days and all times; but remember that on this the Lord's day, thou shalt offer thy oblations and thy sacraments unto the Most High, confessing thy sins unto thy brethren and before the Lord." is called "the Sabbath day," and the inhabitants of Zion are commanded to "keep it holy." (Sec. 68, verse 29). The true doctrine is that one day out of seven is to be consecrated to the worship and service of the Lord. That there may be uniformity in this, the Lord has specified which day it shall be. It is called the "Lord's day," or "the Sabbath day," and is kept on the day that is secularly called Sunday.

The controversy which is waged by many people who think the same day should be observed as that mentioned in the Mosaic law, is not profitable to the Latter-day Saints, because the question has been definitely settled by revelation and commandment of the Lord Himself. As Christ declared when on earth, "He is Lord also of the Sabbath day." What He wills and requires is law to His prople. That is the end of controversy. Sunday is the Sabbath day to the Latter-day Saints.

#### NECESSARY EDUCATION.

The New York Journal commends the work performed by the colored benefactor of his race, Hon. Booker Washington, and commends his theory in regard to negro education. It says:

"Too many people who tried to educate the negro in the years after emancipation thought it meant merely book learning. The result was the creation of a class of life, victous young negroes, too vain for the humble tasks that had contented their parents and not fitted for anything better.

"Mr. Washington has built on the theory that the first thing to teach an ambitious youth of his race is how make an honest living. When the dignity of industry is understood all the refinements of education may follow."

The effects of mere "book learning" without true practical education, are to be seen not only among the colored race but also among the white folks. Industrial training is as necessary in other. Manual teaching is not given that prominent place in our school system which it deserves, and which it will have to occupy to meet the demands of modern times. Every youth ought to be taught some trade, that he may learn how to earn his living. No matter how rich his parents may be, there may come a time when it will be not only an accomplishment but a necessity. It can do him no harm. Every girl ought to be taught the duties of housekeeping and the art of plain sewing. President Brigham Young used to dilate on this subject with great force, and he provoked the fidicule of some sapient writers of the time who have in interyears, we are glad to say, changed their opinions and now support that which he advocated in this respect,

But there is need of something even more than industrial education accompanied by "book learning." Moral teaching is as essential as the other branches of education for both white and colored children, If what is impressed with right feeting and proper motives, we need not look for very great improvements in merconditions. Honesty, integrity truthfulness, chastity, faith in God and love for mankind, must be inculrated and cultivated in association with intellectual and physical development, or the education of human beings will be incomplete. The welfare of so-

elety and the true progress of humanity lepend upon the drawing out of all the higher powers with which mankind is endowed. None of them should be reglected.

The spiritual nature seems to be en-

irely ignored in the common school system of this great country. That perhaps is due to the repugnance against sectarian teaching in the schools. The peculiar tenets of any reigious organization ought not to be introduced into schools, attended by the hildren of people belonging to differnt sects or averse to any form of reiglous worship. But there are general principles that might be presented in such a way that the rights of people none be infringed. Faith in a Supreme Being, to whom all creatures are indebted for life and light, and duty to him as the God of the universe, might be embodied in ordinary school tuition, without entering upon such ideas and teachings as would be objectionable to the devotees of any sect, or party, or

Certain it is, that without some moral guide, some incentive to correct action, ome restraint upon the lower instincts and propensities of fallen human naure, the 'world will not grow very much better. "Book learning," indusrial teaching, manual training are inufficient to reach the high standard of omplete education. And it will be ound that lessons in morality, apart rom that influence which comes from a belief in God and obedience to his ommands, will fall short of the supreme mark and the great end that is desirable to attain.

#### TRAIN READY TO START.

The presidential train now being all eady for its historical trip across the ontinent, the people in the states it vill traverse, will be busy preparing for the proper reception of the distinguished travelers. It need not be said, that wherever the train steps, large crowds will turn out, and the welcome will be most enthusiastic.

There are many things eastern travclers necessarily must learn on a western trip. One of these is the vastness of this section of country, about which it is hard to realize that it alone has an area, and a population, and resources of a large empire, with room for many millions more. An idea of this is best formed on a train that speeds on, night and day, through vast stretches of country, only at long intervals touching at populous cities, thriving agricultural settlements, prosperous towns

and villages. It is only by intelligent, personal observation that a correct idea can be formed of the wonders wrought by civilization in this western country. What the country was at the time the a common observation by tourists that one must travel through Utah in order to realize how completely human indus. try, with the blessings of Providence, can change even a desolate country into a garden of Eden.

The question of redeeming the "arid West" is before the nation. It will not down. We hope the presidential party will learn much about the practical importance of this subject, on this trip to

#### CHICAGO TO HAMBURG.

The dispatch of a steamship from 'hicago to Hamburg, is looked upon as one of the most important and bold enterprises ever undertaken by the financial world of that city. Before this. small sailing vessels loaded with grain and lumber have plied between lake ports and Europe, returning home with an assortment of merchandise, but not until now has an endeavor been made to establish a regular steamship line between Chicago and European ports. This is an experiment, which, if successful, is likely to mark an epoch in ocean traffic.

The vessel was to leave Chicago on the 24th of this month. Her name is the Northwestern, and she is owned by the Northwestern Steamship company The voyage is to be made from Chicago to Detroit and the St. Mary's river. As far as Buffalo the Northwestern will carry grain in addition to some agricultural implements. This will be unloaded at Buffalo and the vessel will then be ready for the journey through the Welland canal and will have much more than paid her expenses as far as Buffalo, The Welland will be entered at Port Colborne and left at Port Dalhousie without any necessity for light-

ering of cargo. She will then proceed across Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence river and the the education of one race as of the | Canadian canals. These Canadian canals are the Galops, Cornwall, Soulanges and Luchine. Besides, two rapids will be run, and this will all be done without lightering. The vessel will then proceed to Montreal and take on the remainder of her cargo there. She may coal there, or wait until she reaches Sidney on Cape Brenton and take coal

Besides being the first steamship to enter the European ports direct from the great lake port, the Northwestern also has the distinction, it is claimed, of being the first American steamer in European ports flying the American flag and owned entirely by Americans. That fact alone is worth recording. Undoubtedly, a large amount of the foodstuff consumed in Europe is raised in the country tributary to Chicago, and direct communication by water between that port and Europe will mean much both to the city and the adjacent country. Still, the transportation through the canals and the necessity of reload-

ing at some points are against the ex-It is considered so important, however, that one of the leading papers of the city has dispatched a special correspondent to go with the vessel and describe the voyage. This gentleman goes as one of the crew. He will keep track of the cargo and be on the look out for any commercial possibilities that may present itself at the points touched.

THE CUBAN DELEGATES.

The Cuban commissioners have finshed their business in this country, and return practically without having accomplished anything, except formed acquaintances that may be of future

They were appointed by the Cuban enstitutional convention to confer with President McKinley about the provisons of the Platt amendment. That amendment demands the right of this country to interfere for the preservaion of order in the island; it also denands the cession of naval stations and places certain restrictions upon the right of the Cubans to make treaties. of all creeds could be respected and The Cubans objected to some of these demands and sent a delegation to see our government about the matter. The result of this conference seems

to be that the Cubans must not expect any modification in that amendment. And if this is the case, the Cubans can do nothing better than accept the conditions there laid down. The Cubans can hardly expect this country to renounce its right to make suggestions as to the conditions under which an independent Cuhan government can be esablished. And as long as such condiions only aim at the safeguarding of ommon and mutual interests, there should be no serious ground for objection. Cuba has for a long time been torn by internal strife. Its commerce has suffered, and life and property became insecure. Under a bad government, its cities were the breedingground of disease, and by all these means the interests of the United States suffered severely. The war was waged for the purpose of remedying these conditions. It follows that any final arrangement of Cuban affairs must necessarily provide against a recurrence of a similar state of affairs. The Cubans can hardly fail to see that this is as necessary as it is just, notwithstanding all objections that can be raised on sentimental grounds. Cuban freedom cannot be better secured than under the protection of the American flag.

#### RESPONSIBILITY OF SALOONS.

Friends of temperance in Indiana are congratulating themselves on account of a decision by the Supreme court, according to which saloon keepers are held responsible to victims of the liquor traffic. The case decided was, according to a special to the Record-Herald, in substance, as follows: About two years ago George Homire

of Lebanon came home intoxicated and picked a quarrel with a boarder. The latter was killed, and Homire was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

It was alleged that the convict, when sober, was a kind husband and of fairly equable temperament; also that on the evening of the murder he had been drinking at the saloon of John A. Halffirst pleneers drove their stakes here, man. On these grounds the wife sued is still in evidence wherever the soil the saloon-keeper for \$20,000 damages. has been left to itself. What it can be The lower court sustained the demurmade by irrigation, thrift and indus- rer of the defendant, but the Supreme try is nowhere better illustrated than court declared this to be an error, rein Utah's now beautiful valleys. It is versed the case and remanded it to be tried on its merits. The court holds that the homicide

> ishable by imprisonment, and that his arrest, conviction and punishment were results naturally to be expected to follow its commission, and that a showing by the plaintiff that the sale of the liquor to him while intexicated caused the crime sufficiently establishes the fact that it caused the imprisonment, and Mrs. Homire's consequent loss of support. In other words, if the crime is shown to be the result of intoxication, and intoxication the result of the sale of the liquor by Halfman, the saloonkeeper cannot plead that the sale does not cause the loss of support, for this is the result of the crime just as the crime is the result of being intoxicated. Further construing the statute, the court holds that it is necessary only that two facts should concur, cutside of the sale of the liquor by the defendant, to constitute a cause for action. The first of these is the intoxication, caused in whole or in part by the sale of the liquor, and the second is the loss of support in consequence of such intoxication. And this is true, says the court, whether this loss of support is a direct or a remote result of the intoxi-

> The decision is regarded as one of the greatest importance, and as far-reaching in its consequences. It fixes upon the seller of intoxicants the responsibility for even indirect consequences of that traffic and justly so. It is well known that liquor, in some cases, is very dangerous, because it renders the victims of it irresponsible for their acts, to some extent. Why should not the seller of it be compelled to handle it with care and discretion? It is a crime to sell intoxicants to Indians. Why should it not be criminal to sell it to persons who may be come as dangerous as intoxicated Indians?

#### EMIGRATION OF NEGROES.

Bishop H. M. Turner is of the opinion that the best solution of the socalled race question in this country is the establishment of a direct steamboat line between some American port and Africa. In a letter to the Boston Transcript, he defines his position. He says the Supreme court has declared that the negroes have no civil rights, and that more laws have d by different legislatures against that race, than against any other race, by any other people on earth. There is, he continues, no future, no hope, for the negro in this The brightest star that could rise in the black man's firmament would be for a line of steamers to be placed on the ocean to ply between the United States and Africa. Such a line of steamers would solve the negro problem, for millions would leave the country and pay as much for transportation as the paupers of Europe pay to come to this country. A line of steamers from here to Africa is what at least between three and four millions of colored people are longing for. And we believe that God will send them soon." That is a proposition which has often

been talked about, but there are many

obstacles to its realization. Perhaps

these might be overcome, but then the

question would still remain whether a

steady stream of emigration to Afri-

ca would diminish the colored population here. Would not the annual birthrate more than supply the number any ordinary steamship line could convey to foreign shores?

No doubt, such emigration would be a good thing. The colored people here would feel more hopeful, were the gates of a city of refuge opened to them against the oppression they suffer in some parts of the country. But as for those remaining here, and they would number millions, the problem would remain the same. It is even a question whether it would not become still more complicated. The race would lose a large percentage of its best individuals, and the elevation of the remainder to the desirable moral and social level would be retarded.

Still, if, as Bishop Turner thinks, there is a quite general desire among the negroes of this country to emigrate somewhere, they ought to be given an opportunity to do so. It would, if that is true, be a paying proposition to establish a line of steamers for that trade. But where is the country to which they could go? Where is the city of refuge that would welcome millions of human beings, dissatisfied with the conditions in their own country' Were that question settled, the negroes themselves might easily establish a line of steamers to carry off those who may be longing for freedom in a new home. They need not wait for government aid in such an enterprise, nor for the investment of any capital but their own. They are numerous enough and wealthy enough to build a few ships.

Aguinaldo's ambition is no longer for Filipino independence. Its object now is personal freedom.

Mrs. Richard Carter of Cincinnati is no politician or she would have "whitewashed" her husband instead of calcimining him when she found him in a saloon.

When a man or a corporation declares that he is determined to die in the last ditch, it is usually the preliminary to an accommodation or a compromise.

The Cuban commissioners profess to have had all their doubts removed by their visit to Washington. Yet it is plain that they still show signs of mental reservation.

Many people look upon a saloon keeper as a whitened sepulcher, but it remained for an outraged and enraged Cincinnati wife to make one visibly so to the whole world by giving him coat of calcimine.

In view of the verdict of the jury in the case of Callahan, alleged to have been implicated in the kidnapping of young Cudahy, Pat Crowe may now return to Omaha in perfect safety, and if he has political aspirations he may hope to realize them.

The Chinese troops do not make as good a showing against the allied arms, when there comes a conflict, asthe Filipinos have made against the American soldiers. As soldiers the eds of millions of Chine to be fit for nothing but food for powcommitted by Homire was a crime pun-

If the navy department, which is now experimenting with Utah coal, should determine to adopt it, it would mean much for our State. When the railroad o Los Angeles is finished and the coal fields in Iron county are tapped, the coal there should find a great market on the coast and will probably give the government just what it wants; It certainly will if its quality and quantity are equal to reports of them

The New York Journal says that Mr. Poultney Bigelow tells the Londoners that in America "corruption stalks through the government," and that the William Emperor preferable to "the vicious tyranrailway, oil and steel kings" in this country. Dear Mr. Bigelow always has had the greatest admiration for Emperor William and has ever been his apologist. If he is somewhat caddish in his admiration of the kaiser it is easily and readily explained by the fact that he went to the same school that Emperor William to and at the same This world-important fact not stand forth in such does prominence in William's mind as it does in Poultney's.

It is noted in England that the inhab. itants of the purely agricultural villages are forsaking them and flocking to the towns and larger cities. The British protectionists claim that this is the result of bad agricultural conditions and that the remedy is in greater protection. Whatever the remedy the cause assigned is wrong, for in protectionist America and agrarian Germany there is the same flocking of the rural populations to the towns and cities, Thus far the best explanation of this movement is found in man's social nature and the charms and pleasures of city life, charms and pleasures that outbalance the distress and discomforts of that life. Abundance in loneliness is held to be less preferable than society and excitement with far fewer creature

#### OUR ARMY.

Kansas City Star. The decision not to recruit the regu lar army to its full strength shows that the government is convinced that the fighting in the Philippines is practical ly at an end. The army reorganic tion bill provided a minimum force 58,000 men, which could be increase by 40,000, at the discretion of the Pre to a war footing of nearly 10 The large power given the chief executive was one of the grounds on which he measure was criticised. This discretionary provision has now proved useful in preventing needless expendi for the support of the army at its maximum.

#### Chicago Record-Herald.

The army of 76,000 men which is now decided upon will be nearly three times as large as the old American establishment, but it is very smal when judged by any other comparison when judged by any other comparison.

On the ratio that prevails in
France we should have a permanent
peace force of about 1,000,000 men. It
by no means follows, however, that we shall have to keep up a permanent es-tablishment of the size that is now ordained. If there is a general acquies cense in American rule in the Philppines, and a loyal acceptance of new government. local militia may be substituted for a

considerable part of the regular arm; now stationed in the islands.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. A report was sent out from Washingother day that the promulgation of Aguinaldo's address to the Philippine insurgents, announcing his acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the United States and vowing loyalty to its "glorious sovereign banner," would render unnecessary the mainnance of so large an army as authorized by Congress, and that orders had already been sent to Manila to reduce the number of troops and dismiss the Filipino contingent. Almost immediately following this dispatch ne the renewal recommendation by len. Miles that the army be limited 76,000, instead of recruited to 100,000. Experience has shown that whatever the general in titular command of the recommends is certain to be rejected at the war department.

Worcester Gazette

An important feature of the war department's plans regarding the army s the enlistment of native troops in the Philippines. The act of Congress provides that as many as 12,000 may be en-listed, and the department proposed to enlist the full number. Such a force under American officers would, it is believed, be a most valuable adjunct to the army, and would constitute a police ed and take the place of a large portion the American forces. Great pains will be taken in enlisting natives, for it is desirable to have a force of the best quality obtainable, strong, well set up

#### AS CANADA SEES AGUINALDO.

Toronto Telegram. Victory being out of the question, Aguinaldo was forced to choose death or surrender. To die would have been glorious, but uncomfortable, tamely surrender would have been destructive to the high character fo dauntless patriotism which Aguinaldo has been building up for him naldo's best way out of the blind alley in which he found himself was to be captured. The last tableau in his career was stage-managed with marvelous skill. The circumstantial evidence in the case indicates that Aguinaldo's alleged betrayer was in reality Aguinaldo's agent. The whole transaction with General Funston seems to have been dictated by Aguinaldo's desire to

Ottawa Events.

He was not taken by force of arms, or in any manner which reflects credi on the American army, but by a trick the only means by which the Americans ever win anything. We, who live beside them, and have had many dealngs with them, know how utterly unscrupulous they are. By the use of false maps, mere forgeries, they did us out of the State of Maine, which rightly belongs to us: and it ought not to surprise any of us to learn that it was by a forgery they took Aguinaldo. . . . Funston showed bravery, it is true, but it was the kind of bravery that the burglar shows who breaks into your house at night, the same bravery that the common forger displays when he presents his spurious bill or false check for payment and trusts to luck to carry him through. There is nothing brave or noble or inspiring in the act of this new-made American general. . . . There is more of the olly serpent than of the true bravery of the soldier about such an act. Could you, for instance imagine Lord Kitchener or Lord Rob erts catching De Wet by such a trick? Funston deserves credit for being a clever spy, but it is an insult to all true heroes to make one of him.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The May number of Harper's Magazine has for frontispiece a very fine portrait of the late Queen Victoria. It is one of the illustrations of the open-ing article "My Portraits," by J. J. Benjamin-Constant. The number is well filled with reading, comprising both facts and fiction, and the pages are beautifully illustrated. contributors are Aubrey Lanston, Gil-bert Parker, Mary E. Wilkins, Katharine de Forest, Marion Alexander Has-kell, Marion Wilcox, and many others. They contribute good stories and beautiful poems, as well as thoughtful dis cussions of the serious questions of the It is a fine number in every respect .- Harper & Brother, New York.

There are many things of great in-terest in the May number of Frank Leslies' Popular Monthly. First of all there is the romantic story of the Queen of Holland, told by a correspondent who went to The Hague for th It is beautifully illustrated with drawings made on the spot by E. F. Underwood. "The Trust Builders" is the name of an article based upon personnel of the management of the mightiest contemporary dai enterprises. There are thirty men of business whose salaries aggregate \$1,000,000 a year, and who more earn their money. The process which has culminated in bringing Chicago into direct competition with the Atlantic ports is described in an article which is well worth reading. The May installa-tion of the "Road to Frontenac," is an exciting one. "When Love Was Arbiter," is a capital story of Jacobite days, by William McLeod Raine, and we wish to call especial attention to "How the Tobacco Trust Was Bled," a business story by S. R. Nelson, that gives a very illuminating idea of modmethods. ern business methods. "Red and White," by W. R. Lighton, is a humor ous story of a frontier adventure, and "The Invisible House," by Mrs. Elia ment .- Fifth Avenue, New York.

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